FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

A SYNOPSIS OF THE COLLECTIONS

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

1922

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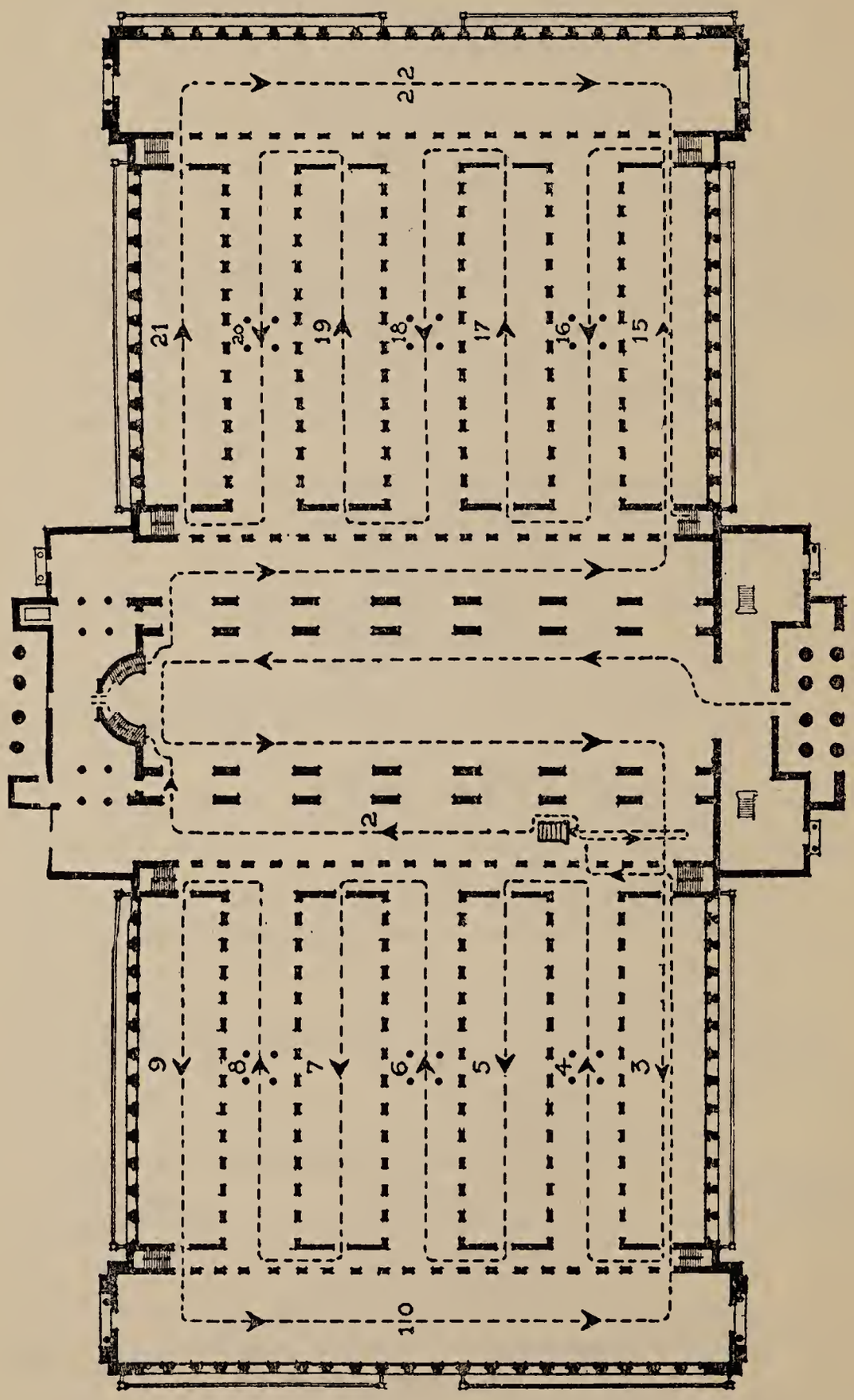

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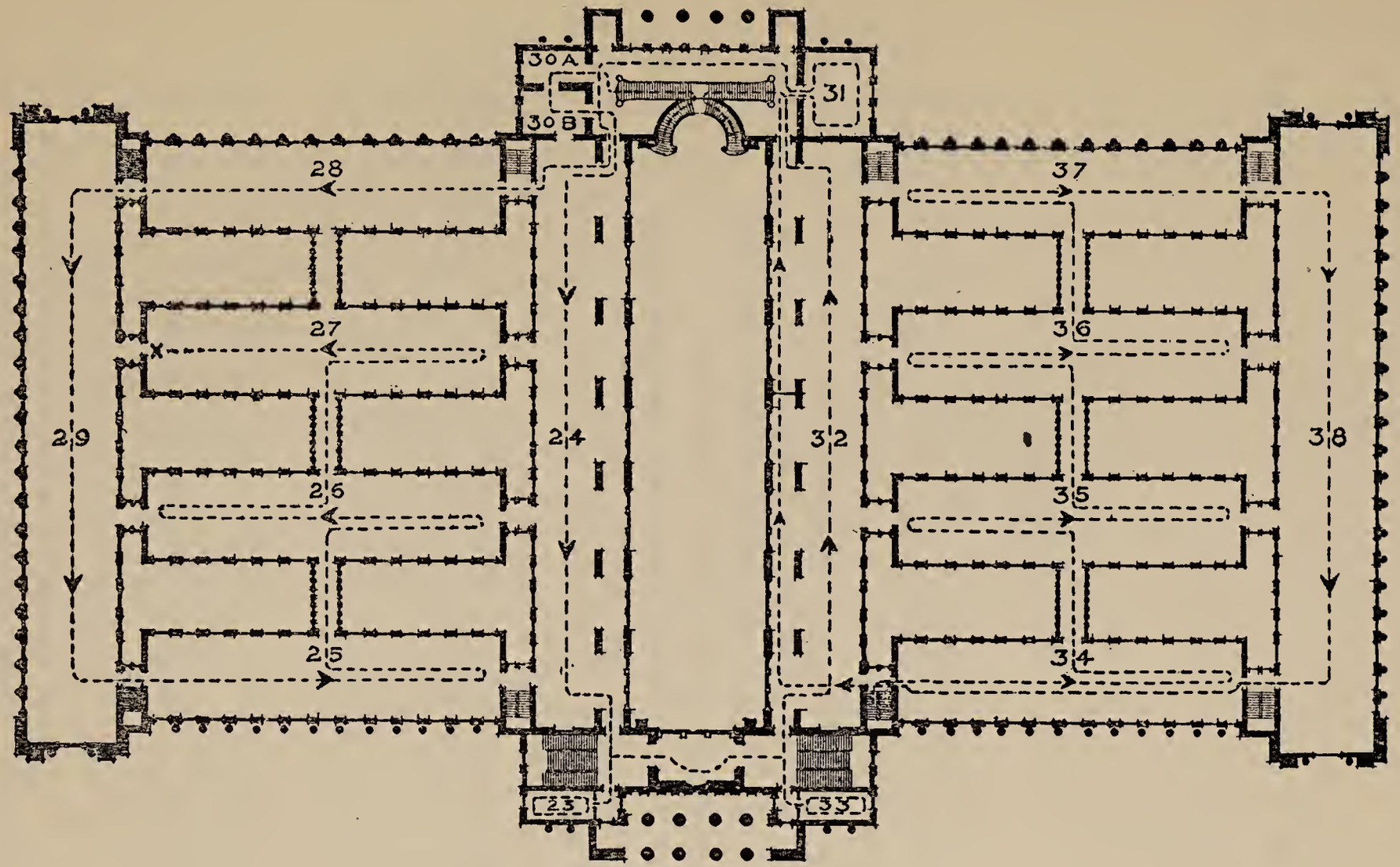

SECOND FLOOR

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FOREWORD

The "Synopsis of the Collections" is intended to aid visitors to the Museum in finding the collections in which they may be most interested. It may be used as an index to the exhibitions or it may be followed in its entirety when a general view of the collections is desired. The exhibitions have been taken up in an order which follows the continuity of thought underlying the installation in each department and guides the visitor through the halls with the greatest economy of time. As a further aid to visitors, the Museum offers the services of a guide lecturer with whom appointments may be made for groups of ten or more individuals. Such appointments should be made at least a week in advance of the intended visit.

STANLEY FIELD HALL

Occupying the Central Hall of the Building.

The exhibits convey an impression of the activities of the Museum as a whole.

1. Pre-Columbian Gold Ornaments. America. Case 1.
2. Ancient Roman Bathtub. Case 2.
3. Bronzes from Boscoreale, Italy. Case 6.
4. Marine Invertebrates. Case 5.
5. Meteorite. Case 10.
6. Amber and Amber-like Resins. Case 9.
7. African Elephants.
8. Quartz. Case 13.
9. Fossil Plants and Animals. Case 14.
10. Metalliferous Minerals. Case 17.
11. American Red Fox. Case 18.
12. Buckskin Costumes. Plains Indians. Case 21.
13. Chinese Honorary Gateway.
14. Ten Cases from the N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum of Natural History.
15. Roman Earthenware Jars.
16. Blankets. North American Indian. Case 22.
17. Birds of Paradise. Case 19.
18. Basketry. North American Indian. Case 20.
19. American Horned Owl and Cottontail Rabbit. Case 15.
20. Decorative Art. New Guinea. Case 16.
21. Plant Models and Reproductions. Case 12.
22. Antiquities from Benin, West Africa. Case 11.
23. Jewelry of India. Case 8.
24. Antiquities from China. Case 7.
25. The Prehistoric Races of Man.
26. Jade. Mexico, New Zealand, China. Case 4.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Halls 2 to 10, First Floor, Ground Floor, and Halls 23, 24, 30, 32 and 33, Second Floor.

A. Hall 3. Mary D. Sturges Hall. Eskimo and Indian Tribes of the Northwest Coast of America.

(West to East)

1. Eskimo.

Eskimo culture, throughout its broad range, is built principally upon hunting, particularly for the whale and seal.

a. Eskimo Hunting from Kayak. Case 8.
For additional hunting implements, see cases 4, 5 and 6.

b. Eskimos Bringing Home a Seal. Case 9.
For additional sleds and harness, see case 3.

c. Eskimos Cleaning Skin and Drilling Ivory. Case 7.

For clothing made from skins, see: Siberian, cases 1, 2 and 10; Alaskan, case 11; Hudson Bay, case 12. For implements and utensils of ivory and bone, see cases 6 and 16.

2. Tlingit Indians.

The Northwest Coast Indians have a "salmon and cedar" culture set apart from that of the southern Indian tribes by the use of clan organization and animal totems. See cases 15 and 16.

a. Basketry. Case 22.

b. Armor and weapons. Case 20.

c. Household equipment, blankets, ceremonial paraphernalia, etc. Cases 17-24.

3. Tsimshian Indians. Between cases 19 and 26.

4. Haida Indians.

a. Memorial Figure of Giant Frog. Case 29.

b. Ceremonial garments, dishes, boxes, baskets, etc. Cases 25-27.

5. Kwakiutl Indians.

a. Model of Kwakiutl House.

b. Guessing Game.

c. Household equipment, ceremonial masks, etc. Cases 32-34 and 38-41.

d. The Hamatsa or Cannibal Dance. Cases 35-37.

B. HALL 4. Salish and Woodland Tribes. Plateau Tribes and North American Archaeology.

(East to West)

1. Bella Coola and Nootka Indian Tribes. Cases on right.

These tribes form a cultural link between the northern and southern tribes.

2. Athapascan.

a. Clothing.

b. Porcupine quill work.

3. Salish.

a. Salish Indian House Group.
Basket, clothing, and mat making, preparation of foods.

For additional garments, utensils, implements, etc., see cases on left of entrance and cases 11, 12 and 13.

4. Nez Percé.

a. Woven bags. Case 19.

b. Clothing, etc. Case 20.

5. Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon. Cases 21 and 22.

6. Yakima. Cases 15 and 16.

7. Wasco. Cases 17 and 18.

8. Cree. Cases 23-26.

See Hall 5, Cree tipi.

9. Iroquois. Case 28.

10. Ojibwa. Cases 29 and 30.

10. Winnebago. Case 27.

12. Sauk and Fox.

    a. Winter Home. Case 31.
    b. Summer Home. Case 33.
    c. Mats, bags, foodstuffs. Case 32.
    d. Garments and games. Case 34.

13. North American Archaeology.

    The culture of prehistoric Indians can be studied through the contents of ceremonial and burial mounds.

    a. Finds from Hopewell Mounds, Ohio. Objects of bronze, stone, shell, bone, pottery, etc. Cases 36-39.
    b. Altars of clay. Cases 40 and 41.
    c. The Serpent Mound.
    d. Manufacture of Stone Implements.

C. HALL 5. Indian Tribes of the Great Plains.

The Indian tribes of the plains were dependent largely upon the buffalo for food and clothing.

(West to East)

1. Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

    These collections illustrate the life of the typical Plains Indians.

    a. Horse equipment. Case 1.
    b. Hunting, skin dressing, etc. Case 2.
    c. Preparation and storage of food. Case 3.
    d. Clothing and ornaments. Cases 4-9.
    e. Toilet articles, tipi models and parts, etc. Case 10.
    f. Bed. Case 11.
    g. Pipes, musical instruments, games. Case 12.
    h. War equipment. Case 13.
    i. Art objects showing Arapaho symbolism. Case 14.
    j. Sun Dance and Ghost Dance. Case 15.
    k. Paraphernalia of Age Societies.

2. Crow.

3. Blackfoot.

4. Sioux.

5. Gros Ventre.

6. Pawnee.

This collection and the three following illustrate the life of the village dwelling tribes of the plains.

a. Clothing, ornaments, implements, etc.

b. Thunder Ceremony.

c. Sacrifice of a Captive Maiden.

d. Animal Dance of Medicine Men.

e. Purification of the Sacred Bundles.

7. Arikara.

8. Osage.

9. Wichita.

a. Clothing, games, etc.

b. Models of Grass Lodges

D. HALL 6. Nomadic Indian Tribes of Arizona and New Mexico and Indian Tribes of California.

The manufacture of coiled basketry reaches its highest development among these Indian tribes.

(East to West).

1. Navaho Indians.

a. Model of Summer and Winter Homes.

b. Navaho blankets. Cases 38-33.

2. Apache Indians.

a. Clothing. Cases 50-48.

b. Basketry and pottery. Cases 47 and 46.

c. Storage basket. Center of Hall.

3. Pima. Case 44 and case in center of Hall.

4. Papago. Case 43.

5. Miwok. Case 42.

6. Mono. Cases 30-27.

7. Piute. Cases 14, 13 and 31.

8. Klamath and Modoc. Cases 12 and 11.

9. Yokut. Cases 26-23.

10. Kokala. Dowry basket. Center of Hall.

11. Achomawi. Case 10.

12. Maidu. Cases 8 and 9.

13. Yurok, Karok and Hupa. Cases 7-1.

14. Pomo. Cases 19-15.
    Here coiled basketry reaches its highest development.

E. HALL 7. THE STANLEY MCCORMICK COLLECTIONS. The Sedentary Tribes of Arizona and New Mexico.

(West to East)

1. The Hopi Group.

   a. Daily Life.

      (1) A Typical Hopi Home.
          Preparation of food from maize, weaving and pottery making.
      (2) Models of Pueblos of Hano and Walpi.
      (3) Foods and medicines.
      (4) Looms and textiles.
      (5) Basketry: Twilled, coiled and wicker.
      (6) Pottery: Culinary and painted.
      (7) Stone implements.
      (8) Rabbit skin blankets and rabbit sticks.

   b. Semi-ceremonial Life.

      (1) Hopi Bride.
      (2) Hopi Boomerang Thrower.
      (3) Hemis-Katcina Dancers.
      (4) Aña-Katcina Dancers.

   c. Religious Life.

      Illustrated by reproductions of the altars used in the following ceremonies:

      (1) Soyal. (This and the thirteen following have to do with the men's societies).
      (2) Powalawu.
      (3) Powamu.
      (4) Katcina Initiation Sand Mosaic.

(5) Niman (Home Going).
(6) Blue Flute.
(7) Drab Flute.
(8) Hollow Stone.
(9) Snake.
(10) Horn.
(11) Singer.
(12) Antelope.
(13) New Year Making.
(14) Agave.
(15) Marau. (This and the two following have to do with the women's societies.)
(16) Oagoe.
(17) Langon.
(18) Articles for use and for personal adornment on ceremonial occasions: masks, headdresses, rattles, flutes, tihus (Katcina dolls), staffs, etc.
(19) Water Serpent—House Screen.

2. The Rio Grande Group. (Northeast corner of the Hall).

a. Textiles.
b. Buffalo-hide shields.
c. Painted buffalo robes.
d. Pottery.
e. Pueblo models.
(1) Modern, Acoma and Taos.
(2) Prehistoric, Penasco Blanco, Casa Grande and several Cliff Dwellings.

F. Hall 8. South and Central America and Mexico.

This hall is arranged to illustrate the culture of South and Central America and Mexico, both past and present.

(East to West)

1. South America of the Past.

a. Contents of prehistoric graves, Peru. Cases 42-46.
b. Pottery, Colombia. Case 41.
c. Textiles, Peru. Cases 47 and 48.
d. Work in stone, implements, ornaments, pottery, Argentine. Cases 49-52.

2. South America of the Present.

a. Implements, utensils, etc., Ecuador and Peru. Case 16.

b. Basketry, Brazil. Case 17.

c. Household equipment, weapons, clothing, etc., Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentine. Cases 18-21.

3. Central America of the Past.

a. Pottery and stone work.

(1) Nicaragua. Case 38.

(2) Costa Rica. Case 39.

(3) Panama. Case 40.

4. Mexico of the Past.

a. Aztec pottery. Case 34.

b. Nahua sculpture. Case 33.

c. Pottery and stone work. Cases 32-23.

5. Mexico of the Present.

a. Serapes and blankets. Case 1.

b. Textiles and clothing. Cases 2-4.

c. Industries, implements, pottery, etc. Cases 5 and 6.

6. Central America of the Present.

a. Implements, ornaments, masks, household equipment, etc. Cases 7-15.

G. HALL 9. Ethnology of the Philippines.

This hall is arranged "to emphasize the outstanding characteristics of the principal pagan groups throughout the Archipelago."

(West to East)

1. Tinguian.

a. A Tinguian Village.

For Tinguian agricultural implements, household utensils, etc., see cases 1-8 and 32-38.

b. Tinguian Forge Group.

For finished head axes, see case 33.

c. The Weaving Industry.

For textiles, see cases 34 and 36.

2. Apayo. Cases not numbered.

3. Ifugao. Cases 39-41.
4. Amburayan and Benguet Igorot. Cases 42 and 9.
5. Bontoc Igorot.
   a. Bontoc Igorot Village.
      For implements, utensils, equipment, etc., see cases 43, 44 and 10.
   b. Bontoc Igorot Pottery Makers.
6. Ilongot. Cases 11 and 12.
7. Negrito. (Philippine Aborigines). Case 46.
8. Batak. (Pygmies). Cases 47 and 48.
9. Tagbanua. (Influenced by Borneo). Case 49.
10. Bukidnon. (Influenced by India). Cases 13-17.
11. Moro. (Mohammedan). Cases 27, 50 and 51.
12. Mandayo. (Tree-dwellers). Cases 52-54.
13. Bagobo. Cases 28 and 55-59.
14. Bila-an. Case 18.
15. Divavaoan. Case 19.

H. HALL 10. JOSEPH N. FIELD HALL. Melanesia, South Pacific.

A general collection of material illustrating the culture of the native inhabitants of Melanesia and New Guinea.

(South to North)

1. Fiji.

   Weapons, tapa and grass clothing, ornaments, decorated tapa cloth, sedge mats, household equipment, etc.

2. New Hebrides.

   Weapons, ancestral figures and skulls, spider web ceremonial headdress, household equipment, ornaments, woven Pandanus fibre clothing, bags, baskets, etc.

3. New Caledonia.

Ceremonial masks of feathers and wood, house ornaments, wood and stone weapons, carved wood figures, etc.

4. Solomon Islands.

Pandanus leaf clothing, shell and woven grass ornaments, carved wood bowls, basketry, ornamented weapons, ceremonial paraphernalia, canoe models, fishing nets, hooks, etc.

5. Lehir, Aneri, Tanga and Nissan.

Shell arm rings, etc.

6. Outlying Islands of Micronesia.

Native looms, bone and shell implements.

7. New Guinea.

a. Huon Gulf Region.
String bags and charms, bullroarers, etc.

b. Northeast Coast Region.
Bark clothing.

c. Southeastern Coast Region (Papuan Gulf).
Trophy heads, masks of wicker and of painted bark cloth, bark belts, decorated shields, etc.

d. North Coast Central Region.
Drums, ornamented spears, wooden figures, crocodile canoe prows, ornamented spears, wooden and wicker masks, large feather masks.

8. Admiralty Islands.

Carved figures, large wooden drums, carved and painted beds, food bowls, obsidian daggers, ornamental combs, tortoise-shell ornaments, fish traps, nets, etc.

9. St. Matthias.

Woven banana fibre clothing, ornaments, etc.

10. New Britain.

a. Western New Britain and the Neighboring Islands.

b. Southwestern New Britain.
Decorated paddles, food bowls, shell necklaces and bracelets, etc.

c. Central New Britain and French Islands.
Stone axes, rattan and feather decorated shields.

d. Gazelle Peninsula.
Fish traps, feathered spears and clubs, painted

bark cloth masks, shell necklaces, carved dance wands, etc.

e. Southeastern New Britain (Sulka).
Pith headdresses and masks, etc.

11. New Ireland.
War clubs, fishing nets and snares, dance masks, colored wood carvings and figures, etc.

I. GROUND FLOOR HALL. Egyptian Archaeology.

(Beginning at foot of stairs from center of Edward E. Ayer Hall.)

1. Mummies and Mummy Cases.

(The arrangement is chronological.)

a. Pre-Dynastic Burial. (Before 3400 B.C.)
b. Middle Kingdom. (2100-1800). Three cases.
c. The Empire. (1600-1100). Two cases.
d. Period of Decadence. (1100-700). Five cases.
e. The Restoration. Saitic Period. (700-500). Six cases.
f. Persian Period. (500-332). Four cases.
g. Ptolemaic Period. (332-30). Five cases.
h. Roman Period. (30 B.C.-395 A.D.) Seven cases.
i. Cut leather Corselet from Thebes. (16th Century B.C.)

2. Mummies of sacred animals.
3. Papyri. (Originals and one facsimile.)
4. Textile mummy covers.
5. Seated Sekmet.
6. Standing Sekmets. (Three.)
7. Tomb of Unasankh.
8. Tomb of Neteruser.
9. Miscellaneous tomb sculptures. Seven cases.
10. Vases of marble and other stones.
11. Vases of alabaster.
12. Ancient Egyptian pottery.
13. Greek, Roman, Cypriote and other pottery.
14. Bronze and stone figures of gods.

15. Bronze vases and vessels.
16. Temple bronze objects, etc.
17. Coptic bronze and iron.
18. Jewelry, glazed ware and glass.
19. Wooden statuettes of gods and persons, working groups, drawing and writing instruments, basketry, etc.
20. Clay models of houses, burned and unburned brick, weights and miscellaneous stone objects.
21. Tomb tablets.
22. Portrait statuary.
23. Canopic jars, boxes, biers, stools, etc.
24. Coffin covers of stone and wood.
25. Mortuary boat of Sesostris III, from Dashur.
26. Casts of portrait busts. Two cases.
27. Casts of tomb sculptures in low relief showing many activities of Egyptian life.
28. Saitic sarcophagus, from Memphis.
29. Sculptured sarcophagus of Persian Period.
30. Roman sarcophagus.
31. Framed mortuary textiles. Forty-five frames.
32. Balcony fronts from old Cairo. Eleven.

J. GROUND FLOOR HALL. Theatrical Performances of the Orient.

1. Ceylon.
   a. Singhalese Masks.
2. Java.
   a. Masks.
   b. Actors' Costumes.
   c. Headdresses.

e. Theatrical orchestra.
f. Puppet play.
g. Shadow play.

3. China.

a. Shadow play.
b. Lion dance.
c. Congratulatory play masks.
d. Religious drama.
e. Tibetan masks and costumes.

K. HALL 2. EDWARD E. AYER HALL. Classical Archaeology.

(North to South)

1. Ancient glassware. Cases 1 and 4.

2. Etruscan Collection.

a. Wine jars of pottery and bronze vessels. Case 2.
b. Bronze objects. Case 3.
c. Tomb contents. Cases 5-9.
d. Bucchero ware. Case 10.
e. Faliscan sarcophagi. Cases 11-13.
f. Alabaster burial urns. Case 14.
g. Large alabaster sarcophagus. Case 15.
h. Cinerary urns. Cases 16 and 17.
i. Funerary couch, Tarentine vase and askos. Case 18.

3. Roman Collection.

a. Roman wall paintings from Boscoreale. Cases 19-22.
b. Original Roman objects in bronze and silver.
(1) Roman silver service, fibulae, etc. Case 23.
(2) Bronzes and iron objects from Boscoreale. Case 24.
(3) Roman bronzes. Cases 25 and 26.
(4) Pompeian finds. Case 27.
c. Greek red figured vases. Case 28.
d. Replica of pre-Roman bronzes. Case 29.
e. Replicas of Roman bronzes.
(1) Jugs, pitchers and basins. Case 30.
(2) Stove, fruit dishes and pans. Case 31.

(3) Water heaters. Case 32.
(4) Surgical and musical instruments, weights, etc. Case 33.
(5) Bowls, kettles and saucepans. Case 34.
(6) Craters and pitchers. Case 35.
(7) Lamps and candelabra. Cases 36 and 37.
(8) Pails. Case 38.
(9) Ewers. Case 39.
(10) Amphorae. Case 40.
(11) Seats, tripods, etc. Case 41.

f. Original Roman stone mills. Case 42.

g. Replicas of Roman furniture. On eighteen bases.

4. Irish Antiquities (reproductions). Two cases.

L. South Stairway Landing.

1. Models of Chinese Pagodas. Thirteen cases.

M. Frank W. Gunsaulus Hall. Japanese Collections. Hall 30.

Room A.

A collection of surimono, or cards of greeting for special occasions, forming a series of valuable documents in the study of certain customs and practices. The collection is divided into four groups, one of which is exhibited at a time. These four groups are as follows:

1. Art of Hokusai and his followers.
2. New Year's festival, games and pastimes.
3. Gods and heroes.
4. Architecture and the home.

Room B.

The sword was the samurai's "living soul." The technique of the metal worker was equal to that of the jeweler.

1. 16th and 17th Century iron work: sword-guards, swords and sword-fittings. Case 1.
2. 18th and 19th Century metal work: do. Case 2.

3. Ornamental bows and quiver. Case 3.
4. Armor. Cases 3 and 4.
5. Tapestry—A Procession to Nikko.
6. Dolls. Case 9.
7. Women's costumes. Cases 5 and 6.
8. Carvings in wood and ivory. Case 7.
9. Musical instruments. Case 7.
10. Painted screen.
11. Wood block printed scroll (reproduction).

N. HALL 24. THE BLACKSTONE CHINESE COLLECTIONS.

East Gallery, Second Floor.
This hall traces the development of Chinese civilization from its beginning to the present time.

(South to North)

1. Three miscellaneous exhibits.
   a. Screen of silk embroidery and wood carving. The Homage of the Eight Immortals to the Goddess Si Wang Mu in Taoist Paradise.
   b. Painting illustrating a legend and scenes of agriculture, Sixteenth Century.
   c. Embroidered satin panels.
2. Archaic.
   a. Bronzes. Case 1.
   b. Bone earrings, seals and charms. Case 1A.
   c. Mirrors. Case 2.
      Shows mirrors of all periods arranged in chronological order.
   d. Jade and other hard stones. Case 3.
      Shows jade of all periods arranged in chronological order.
   e. Early bronze implements and vessels. Cases 4-6.
   f. Ancient cast iron. Case 7.
   g. Ancient mortuary pottery. Cases 8-13.
3. Mediaeval.
   a. Bronze. Cases 14, 19 and 20.

b. Pottery. Case 15.
c. Mortuary clay figures. Cases 16-18.

4. Modern (since 1350).
   a. Bronze figures. Case 21.
   b. Faience. Cases 22-24.
   c. Porcelain. Cases 25-27.

5. Buddhism in China. (Fourth to Ninth Centuries.
   a. Buddhist stone sculpture. Cases 28-34 and 37. The progression is chronological.

6. Taoism in China.
   a. Taoist stone sculpture. Cases 36 and 37.
   b. Miscellaneous. Case 39.

7. Buddhism in China. (Fifteenth to Nineteenth Centuries).
   a. Statues of iron, bronze and lacquered wood and temple furnishings. Cases 42-45.
   b. Buddhistic votive images.
   c. Buddhistic stone sculpture.

8. Miscellaneous.
   a. Rugs. Case 46.
   b. Ancient Armor. Case 47.
   c. Printing and wood engraving. Case 48.
   d. Jewelry. Case 49.
   e. Agriculture and sericulture. Case 50.
   f. Wood, ivory and lacquer carving.
   g. Bronzes, cloissonné enamel and inlaid iron. Three cases.
   h. Various objects of tin.
   i. Armor, weapons, etc., from the Lolo.

9. Chinese Saddlery. Case 64.

O. Hall 23. Chinese Paintings and Screens.

1. Silk Woven Picture. The Eighteen Arhat Crossing the Sea.

2. Inlaid Feather Screen.

3. Painting on Silk, Picture of Life in a Mediaeval Town.
4. Painting on Silk, Hundred Boys at Play.
5. Large Coromandel Screen.

P. North Stairway Landing.

1. Buddhistic sculpture of the Gandhara period. Two cases.
2. Indian sculpture.
3. Javanese sculpture.
4. Tibetan sculpture.

Q. Hall 33. Buddhistic Paintings from China and Tibet.

R. Hall 32. Miscellaneous Collections from Asia and Africa.

(North to South)

1. Tibet.
   a. Lamaism in Tibet. Cases 85-71.
   b. Tibetan ethnology. Cases 70-50.
      Writing and printing, jewelry, clothing, means of transportation, leather, basketry, armor and weapons, weaving and textiles, silk scarves, objects of household consumption.
2. Java. Cases 49-47.
   Household objects and textiles.
3. Formosa. Case 46.
4. Andaman Islands. Case 41.
5. Nicobar Islands. Case 40.
6. India. Cases 39-37.
   Brass temple censer, musical instruments, alabaster model of the Taj Mahal, weapons and shields, brasses.
7. Korea. Cases 36-32.
   Armor and weapons, clothing, household objects.

8. Japan. Case 31.

The Ainu of Japan.

9. Siberia. Cases 30-28.

The Ainu, Tungusian and other tribes of the Amur Region.

10. Africa.

a. Tribes of Eastern Soudan. Cases 22, 21 and 18.
b. Somali Tribes. Cases 20, 19 and 17.
c. Wakamba. Cases 17 and 16A.
d. Akikuyu. Cases 15 and 13.
e. Wandorobo. Case 14.
f. Washashi. Case not numbered.
g. Masai. Cases 12 and 11.
h. Eastern Africa. Case 10.
i. Northeastern Congo. Case 9.
j. Central Congo. Case 8.
k. Zulu. Cases 7 and 6.
l. Kasai Valley. Cases 5 and 4.
m. Ovimbundu. Case 3.
n. Benin. Cases 1 and 2.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ZOÖLOGY

Halls 13 and 15-22. First Floor.

A. HALL 13. GEORGE M. PULLMAN HALL. Horned and Hoofed Animals.

A systematic arrangements of horned and hoofed animals.

(South to North)

1. Hollow horned animals.

Oxen, Goats, Sheep, Gazelles, Antelopes.

2. Solid horned animals, shedding horns annually.

Sika, Caribou, Deer, etc.

3. Alaska Moose (Habitat Group).

The Moose antlered and ready for the fighting and mating season.

Muskrat Group. Between Halls 13 and 15.

B. HALL 15. Systematic Mammals.

An arrangement of animals according to family.

(East to West)

1. Egg laying and pouched animals.
2. Pig family.
3. Horse family.
4. Rhinoceros.
5. Tapir.
6. Camel family.
7. Anteaters, sloths and armadillos.
8. Bear family.
9. Sea Cows.
10. Fur bearing animals.
11. Rodents.
12. Dog family.
13. Cat family.
14. Lemurs.
15. Monkeys.
16. Man-like Apes.
17. Beaver (Habitat Group).

C. HALL 16. American Mammals. Habitat Groups.

The groups characterize the animal as to form and color, habit, distinctive posture and natural abode.

(West to East)

1. American Bison.
2. Grizzly Bear.
3. American Antelope.
4. Musk Ox.
5. Polar Bear.
6. Stone's Mountain Sheep.

7. Virginia Deer.
    a. Spring Appearance.
    b. Summer Appearance.
    c. Autumn Appearance.
    d. Winter Appearance.

Woodchuck Group. Between Halls 16 and 17.

Red Squirrel Group. Between Halls 17 and 18.

D. HALL 17. Osteology—Skeletons.

This hall contains skeletons of the principal backboned animals. The arrangement begins at the right. The large members of the families are placed together in the center of the hall.

(East to West)

1. Fishes.
2. Reptiles and Batrachians.
3. Birds.
4. Egg-laying and pouched animals.
5. Anteaters, Sloths and Armadillos.
6. Whales, etc.
7. Dugongs, etc.
8. Pig family.
9. Tapirs.
10. Camel family.
11. Horned and hoofed animals.
12. Rodents.
13. Cat family.
14. Dog family.
15. Primates: Lemurs, Monkeys, Apes, Man.

E. HALL 18. Marine Fauna, Reptiles and Fishes.

(West to East)

1. Corals.
2. Star fishes, Sea urchins, Sponges, etc.

3. Snakes, Lizards, Turtles and Frogs.
4. Crustaceans.
5. Turtles.
6. Alligators.
7. Lizards and snakes.
8. Fishes.
    a. Alligator Gar.
    b. Tropical American Fishes.
    c. Basses and Perches.
    d. Grunts, Snappers and Goat Fishes.
    e. Parrot Fishes and Wrasses.
    f. Trumpet and Scorpion Fishes.
    g. Trigger Fishes and their Allies.
    h. Atlantic Food and Game Fish.
    i. Mackerels.
    j. Flyingfish, Pike and Eels.
    k. Salmon, Herring and Carp.
    l. Sturgeons.
    m. Pacific Game Fish.
    n. Chicago Market Fish.
    o. Sharks and Rays.
    p. Tiger Shark and Tropical American Fishes.
    q. Freshwater Game Fish.

Shrews and Mice, Group. Between Halls 18 and 19.

Arctic Animals, Group. Between Halls 19 and 20.

F. HALL 19. Shells and Insects.

(East to West)

1. Shells.

The arrangement is systematic.

a. Cephalopods.
    (1) Argonauts, Devil-fishes (Argonautidae, Octopodidae).
    (2) Spirula, Cuttles, Squids. (Spirulidae, Loliginidae, Sepiidae).
    (3) Chambered Nautilus (Nautilidae).

b. Univalves and Chitons. North side of hall. The number of shell families in this class is very

large. Therefore the outline mentions only a few of the most conspicuous.

(1) The Agate Shells (Achatinidae).
(2) The Naked Sea Slugs (Nudibranchiata).
(3) The Shell-bearing Sea Slugs (Tectibranchiata.
(4) The Cone Shells (Conidae).
(5) The Olive Shells (Olividae).
(6) The Whelks (Buccinidae).
(7) The Volutes and Melon Shells (Volutidae).
(8) The Murex Shells (Muricidae).
(9) The Tritons and Frog Shells (Tritonidae).
(10) The Helmet Shells. Cameo Shells (Cassididae).
(11) The Cowries (Cypraeidae).
(12) The Conch Shells (Strombidae).
(13) The Horn Shells (Cerithiidae).
(14) The Chitons (Polyplacophora). South side of Hall.

c. The Tooth Shells. (Scaphopoda).

d. The Bivalves.

The outline mentions only a few of the most conspicuous families.

(1) The Tellen Shells (Tellinidae).
(2) The Piddocks (Pholadidae).
(3) The Furbelowed Clams (Giant Clam) (Tridacnidae).
(4) The Venus Clams (Veneridae) (Edible).
(5) The Pearly Fresh-water Mussels (Unionidae).
(6) The Three-Angled Clams (Trigoniidae).
(7) The Ark Shells (Arcidae).
(8) The Mussels and Rock-eaters (Mytilidae) (Edible).
(9) The Wing Shells (Aviculidae) (Mother of Pearl Shells).
(10) The Pen Shells (Pinnidae).
(11) The Scallops. Comb Shells (Pectinidae).
(12) The Thorny Oysters (Spondylidae).
(13) The Oysters (Ostraeidae).

2. Insects.

a. The Mulberry Silk Worm (Development).

b. Pipe-vine Swallow Tail Butterfly.
c. Polyphemus Moth.
d. Cecropia Moth.
e. Ash Tree Clearwing Moth.
f. Insect Life of the Dune Region.
g. Tomato Worm Moth.
h. Centipedes, Scorpions and Tarantulas.

G. HALL 20. Habitat Groups of Birds.

Groups arranged before painted backgrounds to show characteristic environment and behavior.

(West to East)

1. Bird Life on Laysan Island.
2. Bird Life on Walrus Island, Behring Sea.
3. Flamingo.
4. Oil Bird or Guacharo.
5. Scarlet Ibis and Screamers.
6. Bird Life in Northern Brazil.
7. Ruffed Grouse.
8. Bird Life in Winter in Illinois.
9. Bird Life at Fox Lake, Illinois.
10. Winter Birds of Lake Michigan.
11. White Pelican.
12. Wild Turkey.
13. Bird Life in Saskatchewan, Canada.
14. California Condor.
15. Golden Eagle.
16. Wooping and Sandhill Cranes.
17. Great Blue and Green Herons.
18. Loon and Hooded Merganser.

Albino Specimens of Birds and Animals. Between Halls 20 and 21.

H. HALL 21. Birds—Systematic.

The birds are arranged according to families. American birds are in the cases on the north side of the hall, foreign birds on the south.

(East to West)

1. Diving Birds.
   Grebes, Auks, Murres, Puffins, etc.
2. Long-winged Swimmers.
   Gulls, Terns, etc.
3. Tube-nosed Swimmers.
   Albatross, etc.
4. Swimmers—Four Toes Webbed.
   Cormorants, Darters, Pelicans, etc.
5. Swimmers—Bill composed of thin plates.
   Ducks, Swans, Mergansers, etc.
6. Heron Family.
   Herons, Storks, etc.
7. Marsh-inhabiting Birds.
   Cranes, Rails, etc.
8. Shore Birds.
   Sandpipers, Plovers, etc.
9. Fowl-like Birds.
   Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, etc.
10. Pigeons and Doves.
11. Birds of Prey.
    Eagles, Owls, etc.
12. Parrot Family.
13. Cuckoo Family.
14. Woodpecker Family.
15. Goatsucker Family.
    Nighthawks, Swifts, Hummingbirds, etc.
16. Perching Birds.
    a. Songless Birds.
       Flycatchers.

b. Song Birds.

17. Habitat Groups.
    a. Robin.
    b. Bobwhite.
    c. Rhinoceros Hornbill.
    d. Prairie Chicken.
    e. American Eider Duck.

I. HALL 22. African Game Animals.

(South to North)

1. Chimpanzee.
2. Gorilla (Five cases).
3. Orang.
4. Proboscis Monkey.
5. Spotted Hyena.
6. Striped Hyena.
7. Cheetah or Hunting Leopard.
8. Wart Hog.
9. Beisa Antelope.
10. East African Buffalo.
11. Waller's Gazelle. Gerenuk.
12. Clarke's Gazelle. Dibatag.
13. Swayne's Hartebeest.
14. Lesser Koodoo.
15. Somali Wild Ass.
16. Transvaal Zebra.
17. Greater Koodoo.

III. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Halls 34-38, Second Floor.

A. HALL 34. Systematic Minerals, Meteorites, Physical Geology.

(East to West)

1. Systematic Minerals.
   The arrangement is according to Dana's system.
   a. Native Elements.
   b. Sulphides, Selenides, Tellurides, etc.
   c. Sulpho-Salts.
   d. Chlorides, Bromides, Iodides, Fluorides.
   e. Oxides.
   f. Carbonates.
   g. Silicates.
   h. Titano-Silicates, Titanates.
   i. Niobates, Tantalates.
   j. Phosphates, Arsenates, Vanadates, etc.
   k. Nitrates.
   l. Borates.
   m. Uranates.
   n. Sulphates, Chromates, etc.
   o. Tungstates, Molybdates.
   p. Oxalates, Mellates.
   q. Hydrocarbon Compounds.
2. William J. Chalmers Crystal Collection.
3. Amber.
4. Ornamental Stones.
5. Meteorites.
   a. Stone Meteorites.
   b. Iron-stone Meteorites.
   c. Iron Meteorites.
6. Concretions.
7. Wind, water and ice erosions.
8. Glacier marked rocks.

B. HALL 35. Physical Geology, Systematic Rocks, Relief Maps.

(East to West)

1. Dendrites.
2. Vein structure and slaty structure.
3. Products of volcanic eruptions.

4. Ripple marks, mud cracks, etc.
5. Stalactites, stalagmites and other cave products.
6. Gypsum cave.
7. Faults, joints, etc.
8. Pebbles.
9. Sedimentary rocks.
10. Metamorphic rocks.
11. Igneous rocks.
12. Relief Maps.
    a. Hawaiian Islands and other volcanic islands.
    b. Porto Rico.
    c. Development of Chicago Plain.
    d. Various States and Sections of United States. Niagara, Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, Illinois, etc.
    e. Palestine.
    f. Ancient Ice Sheet in United States.
    g. Rainfall and Temperature in United States.
13. Model of Natural Bridge, Virginia.

C. HALL 36. Petroleum, Coals and Clays.

(East to West)

1. Oil sand and rocks.
2. Oils and oil products.
3. Coal tar products.
4. Asphalt.
5. Coals.
6. Oil shales.
7. Graphite.
8. Magnesite and Sulphur.
9. Peat.
10. Diamonds.

11. Soils.

12. Clays.

    a. Arranged according to origin.
    b. Arranged according to uses.

13. Sands.

14. Cement and Fullers Earth.

15. Model—Chandler Iron Mine.

16. Mineral Paints.

D. HALL 37. FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF HALL. Ores of Precious and Base Metals, Marbles and Alkalies.

(East to West)

1. Ores.

    The ores are grouped (1) according to metal and (2) geographically.

    a. Gold ores.
    b. Gold-silver-lead ores.
    d. Copper ores.
    e. Zinc ores.
    f. Silver ores.
    g. Manganese ores.
    h. Iron ores.
    i. Ores of Aluminum, Arsenic and Antimony.
    j. Ores of Vanadium, Molybdenum, Uranium, Radium, Titanium and the Rare Earths.
    k. Ores of Tin, Nickel and Cobalt.
    l. Ores of Mercury, Tungsten and Chromium.

2. Marbles, Building Stones, etc.

    a. Serpentine Marbles.
    b. Marbles of Norway.
    c. Granites.
    d. Mexican Onyx and Travertine Marble.
    e. Marbles of France.
    f. Sandstones.
    g. Marbles of Greece.
    h. Limestones.
    i. Vermont, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee Marbles.

j. Alabaster.

3. Economic Minerals.
   a. Fluor Spar.
   b. Strontium bearing minerals.
   c. Abrasives.
   d. Asbestus.
   e. Alkalies.
   f. Phosphates.
   g. Limestone.
   h. Gypsum.
   i. Salts.

E. HALL 38. Historical Geology.

This hall is arranged to illustrate the forms of life which have characterized the successive stages of the earth's history.

(South to North)

1. Methods of fossilization.
2. Comparisons of ancient and modern plants and animals.
3. Fossils of the Age of Invertebrates.
   a. Early forms.
      Trilobites, Cephalopods, Brachiopods, etc.
   b. Later forms. (Niagara Period).
      Crinoids, Sponges, Crustaceans, etc.
4. Fossils of the Age of Fishes.
5. Fossils of the Age of Coal Plants.
   a. Stump of Fossil Tree.
   b. Ferns, Invertebrates, Fishes, etc.
6. Fossils of the Age of Reptiles.
   a. Dinosaurs.
   b. Sea Lizards.
   c. Great Horned Lizard (Dinosaur).
   d. Swimming Reptiles.
   e. Flying Reptiles.
7. Fossils of the Age of Mammals.
   a. Titanotheres.
   b. Fossil Elephant.
   c. Fossil Shark.

d. Chalk Animals.
e. Horse Family.

8. Fossils of the Age of Man.

a. Fossils from California Asphaltum Beds.
b. Irish Deer.
c. Mastodon and Mammoth.
d. Sloth (cast).
e. Moa (restoration).

F. Hall 31. H. N. Higinbotham Hall. Gems and Jewels.

This hall contains a large and valuable collection of gems and jewels of both ancient and modern origin.

a. Gems (Both cut and uncut).

1. Diamond.
2. Ruby.
3. Sapphire.
4. Emerald.
5. Spinel.
6. Chrysoberyl.
7. Beryl.
8. Aquamarine.
9. Turquoise.
10. Topaz.
11. Amethyst.
12. Rose Quartz.
13. Smoky Quartz.
14. Agate.
15. Cat's Eye.
16. Jasper.
17. Opal.
18. Phenacite.
19. Tourmaline.
20. Garnet.
21. Chrysolite.
22. Gold: Crystallized, wire and nugget.
23. Platinum.
24. Rock Crystal.
25. Pearl.
26. Coral.
27. Amber.

28. Malachite.
29. Jade.
30. Sundry Semi-precious Stones.
31. Ornamental Stones.
32. Precious Stones of Folk lore.
33. Models of Historic Diamonds.

b. Jewelry.

The collection is arranged according to the countries in which it was made.

1. Algeria.
2. India.
   Practically all types of Indian jewelry are included.
3. Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador.
4. Egypt.
5. Rome and Etruria.
6. Syria.
7. Turkey.
8. Arabia.
9. Armenia.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Halls 25-29, Second Floor.

A. HALL 28. Plant Life.

The arrangement is systematic. The number of families illustrated is large and as yet incomplete; therefore the outline mentions only those which are most conspicuous.

(West to East)

1. The lower classes of plants.

a. Bacteria.
b. Algae.
c. Fungi.
d. Mosses.
e. Ferns.
f. Cycads.

2. The higher classes of plants.

a. Pines.
b. Palms.
   Coconut Palm, etc.

c. Grasses.
Wheat.
Corn.
Sugar.
d. Sedges.
e. Callas.
f. Amaryllids.
g. Banana.
h. Orchid.
i. Mulberry.
j. Bread fruit.
k. Waterlily.
l. Nutmeg.
m. Dutchman's pipe.
n. Witch hazel.
o. Sorrel.
p. Lignum vitae.
q. Citrus.
r. Sumac.
s. Horsechestnut.
t. Passion flower.
u. Pomegranate.
v. Parsley.
w. Morning glory.
x. Dogbane.

B. Hall 29. Plant Economics.

The exhibits comprise products yielded by plants exhibited in Hall 28. Only the most conspicuous are mentioned.

(South to North)

1. Daisy Family.
2. Melon Family.
3. Coffee.
4. Walnuts.
5. Madder.
6. Potato.
7. Tobacco.
8. Paper: (Cane, Corn and Mulberry.)

9. Pine Products.
10. Cork.
11. Cotton.
    a. Textiles.
    b. Seed products.
    c. Celluloid.
12. Hemp.
13. Bamboo.
14. Chocolate.
15. Jute.
16. Camphor.
17. Beet Sugar.
18. Flax.
    a. Linen.
    b. Linseed products.
19. Lacquer: Japanese, Burmese and Indian.
20. Copal.

C. HALL 25. Plant Economics.

This hall continues Hall 29.

(East to West)

1. Vegetable ivory.
2. Palm rope and other products.
3. Legumes.
4. Resins.
5. Peanuts.
6. Flax.
7. Ramie.
8. Grasses.
9. Banana.
10. Hemp.
11. Coconut.

12. Corn.
13. Oats.
14. Turpentine.
15. Barley.
16. Rye.
17. Wheat.
18. Rice.
19. Wood fiber products.
20. Ferns.
21. Peat.

D. HALL 26. North American Trees.

Each group is a monograph showing all the principal characteristics of the tree and wood. The trunk specimens are in exact size ratio each to the other. The Redwood trunk in the center of the hall is one-half the average size to which that species grows. The trunks in the cases are the same. Representative groups are mentioned.

(East to West)

1. Birch.
2. Beech.
3. Poplar.
4. Gums.
5. Laurel.
6. Willows.
7. Oaks.
8. Spruces, Firs and Pines.
9. Maples.
10. Redwood.
11. Magnolia.
12. Hickory.
13. Elms.

14. Ashes.

E. HALL 27. Foreign Woods.

The cases are grouped geographically. Two-thirds of each wood specimen is varnished to show the character of the wood as used in cabinet work.

(West to East)

1. New South Wales.
2. Brazil.
3. Philippine Islands.
4. Johore.
5. British India.
6. Paraguay.
7. Japan.
8. Trinidad.
9. British Guiana.
10. Colombia.
11. Formosa.
12. Russia.
13. Venezuela.
14. Jamaica.

V. THE LIBRARY

The Museum collection of books and pamphlets on scientific and technical subjects numbers 78,000. It is entirely a reference collection.

A. GENERAL LIBRARY. Room 90, Third Floor.

1. Public Reading Room.

Open from 10:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. General reference works, periodicals, and books from the departmental libraries may be consulted here.

2. Catalogue of the entire library.
3. General reference books.

B. Library of the Department of Anthropology.

C. Library of the Department of Botany.

D. Library of the Department of Geology.

E. Library of the Department of Zoology.

Noteworthy among the collections are the Edward E. Ayer collection of books on birds and fishes, the Skiff collection on minerals, mining and metalurgy, the Kunz collection on minerals, gems and precious stones, the Ward collection on meteorites, and the Harper collection on fungi.